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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To shine upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, 78TH REGT., P. V.
Nashville, April 23, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—As you requested me, during our absence to write a letter occasionally for your paper, I shall endeavor to comply with your reasonable request, though in these "latter days," when events that would render an age historic are crowded into days and months—at a time when old creeds and pet theories that have been accepted for ages by a large portion of the world, are bursting like bubbles, dissolving and vanishing at the touch of the superior light and truth of the present,—it is not an easy task for men of only common "calibre" to write articles or letters interesting or benefitting to the reading public.

Hot Weather.

We are now enjoying delightful weather here, though to-day it is uncomfortably warm. I think the degree of heat we experience here and the state of vegetation corresponds with the first of June in our own "native State."

Vegetation and Climate.

The forests now afford a comfortable shade, the pear and apple trees and the dog wood, have shed their blossoms; corn, the little that has been planted, is about five inches high, and peas, beans, potatoes, onions, etc., are correspondingly advanced, — while rhubarb is plenty in the markets.—Seemingly, the only objectionable feature we observe in the climate of Tennessee, and what in my humble opinion must always prevent this State from being what many claim for it, viz: the second Eden, is the sudden changes the weather undergoes—from clear and beautiful weather to terrific storm, and from heat that is much too intense for comfort to a chilled state of the air that may even compel you to call into requisition your discarded overcoat; or if the change occur in the night, which it frequently does, your blanket, whose friendship in the evening you ignored, suddenly becomes your best friend.

There was only one snow fell here during last winter, and that only about two inches in depth.

Nashville and Surroundings.

I am told by citizens and others that Nashville, with its surroundings, was, in the palmy days of peace, an attractive city, and it is not hard to believe, for the marks of its former beauty are plainly visible in the grounds that once constituted extensive parks, with the remains of statuary, vases and fountains, once, doubtless, tastefully enclosed; but now only an uninviting waste, or rendered utterly repulsive by piles of filth and garbage.

For miles around Nashville the ground is occupied by the barracks, the tent and the parade ground, and is consequently tramped and driven over to such an extent that even the hardy blue grass, that else would soon clothe the waste with a mantle of living green, has to smother its ambition to peer upward to the glad light of Spring, and wait patiently beneath the sod, till Peace with her snowy wing shall again visit our unhappy Columbia.

Rejoicing—Inauguration of Parson W. Brownlow as Governor.

From the first of this month to the fifteenth, was to us, as to all true Americans, a season of unmeasured rejoicings. On the 3d occurred the reorganization of the Legislature of Tennessee, preparatory to the inauguration of Gov. Brownlow, and the reestablishment of civil government in this unhappy State. As this was the first regular meeting of the loyal Legislature of Tennessee since the winter of 1859–60, it is not surprising that its assembling and organizing was the signal for demonstrarions of joy on the part of the noble Unionists of Tennessee. Flags on the tall signal staffs, or streaming from public and private buildings, unfolding to the Southern breeze the ever glorious stars and stripes, the bells that sweetly rang from State buildings, churches and freedman's schools, the deep thunders—one hundred times told—of Forts Negley and Moulton's guns, all spoke in language eloquent: "We, the Union people of Tennessee, can now by our Representatives tell and show to the world how much we love the Old Flag and the Union."

On the 5th Parson Brownlow was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.—This was a memorable event in the history of this State. It was an imposing and touching scene, and one which those who witnessed can never forget. The inauguration ceremonies took place in the Representatives' Hall. By 10 o'clock, A. M., the galleries were thronged, packed, with soldiers, citizens, (few ladies,) all watching with eager interest the proceedings in the Hall beneath, and anon turning their eyes toward the great clock on the wall of the Chamber, noting the steady approach of the hour hand to the figures eleven on the dial. Half an hour thus passed away. The members of the Senate now came in and a deputation consisting of members of both branches was chosen to wait on Major Generals Thomas, Rosseau, and Milroy, and conduct them into the Hall. Just as the minute hand indicated five minutes past eleven o'clock, and while all eyes were directed to the door, the dense crowd about the door separated, making a passage-way, the members and others rose to their feet, and the Governor, supported by Mr. Rogers, Speaker of the Senate, entered the room. Immediately following them came Major Generals Thomas, Rosseau, Milroy, and their respective staffs, accompanied by many other officers. The oath was administered, and the Governor took his seat on the rostrum. Prayer was then offered, and immediately after, the Governor delivered his Inaugural. The address was listened to with profound attention and was well received, and when the Governor alluded to General Thomas by saying that "while General Thomas might with propriety utter the maxim —'The pen is mightier than the sword' —the rebel General Hood could hardly be expected to believe in it," the soldiers could not repress their enthusiastic love for the General, and gave a hearty cheer. The Governor seemed in feeble health, his face was pale, his frame shook perceptibly, and his voice was tremulous. As I gazed upon the emaciated form of this noble man and saw his palsied left hand shaking violently upon the desk, my mind wandered back over his eventful life, and I felt sad to think that a spirit so unyielding in its love for the Union, so energetic, so impossible to crush, sh'ld inhabit a tenement so frail. After the Inaugural was delivered, a recess was given and an opportunity afforded for all present to speak to, and grasp the hand of General Thomas. Hundreds crowded round the hero, and to each one as he grasped his hand he spoke some kind word of cheer or condolence.

News of Lee's Surrender.

The news of the surrender of Lee's army reached us on the morning of the 10th. Soon flags were seen streaming wherever you looked, bells were rung, and every body and every thing —with the exception of the secesh—seemed almost wild with joy. The air was rent with more than ten thousand voices cheering, and giving utterance to the joy of as many hearts.—Forts Negley and Moulton thundered a salute of one hundred guns, and all went 'merry as a marriage bell.' Alas! that the scene should change so soon!

Sadness—Death of Mr. Lincoln.

The Post Commander, Genl. Miller, had issued an invitation to the troops, in and about Nashville, to join with Government employees and citizens in a general jubilee on the 15th, in honor of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee's army, and the hoisting of the Old Flag on Sumpter.

The morning came, sunshiny and joyous, and by 9 o'clock the troops from all points in the vicinity of Nashville with banners spread, and arms gleaming in the glad sunlight, were gaily marching to the sound of music toward the city. Assembled in the city we were about to enter upon the ceremonies of the day, when an orderly rode up, and the Commander read the telegram announcing the death of the President at 7,22 in the morning. We were stunned by the blow, too much so to weep. Many would not, could not believe it. Banners were lowered, arms reversed, and, with our heads bowed and sad hearts, slowly stepping to the Dead March we returned to our respective quarters.—Flags were placed at half mast, minute guns were fired throughout the day, and the whole city draped in mourning. The grief that every one felt at the death of our beloved President is beyond language to express. The miserable rebel wretches in the city—of whom there is a great number—are not included in this connection. Fiendish joy was seen depicted in their countenance. Eight of them that gave utterance to their feelings were shot through by the soldiers.

Obsequies.

The funeral obsequies that took place on the 19th were of the most imposing character. To give anything like a description of it would require more space than I could claim. Tho' the procession moved in columns at company distance, thus filling the streets, it required two hours to pass a given point Thirty thousand persons, it is estimated, were present, and this is below the true figure. The procession moved out one mile on the Hardin pike, the troops were drawn up in a hollow square, and the catafalque, drawn by twelve horses, alternately white and black, took position in the center of the square. The different bands played a dirge, while the vast soldier throng stood with heads bowed at "rest on arms." Governor Brownlow then took the stand close to the hearse and made an appropriate and eloquent address. Just at 12 o'clock a salvo of twenty one guns was fired from four batteries present, and from all the forts. The bands now played a sweet hymn, and the vast multitude began to disperse.

Where we are.

We are still occupying Transfer Barracks as I wrote you in my last, but will have to leave in a day or two. They are being whitewashed and nicely fitted up. Water is forced up from the Cumberland by an engine, and through pipes a plentiful supply is furnished to every barrack. The Wash Room, belonging to the barracks, is two hundred and fifty feet long, and furnished with three hundred stationary wash bowls. Water is thrown into these basins by the turning of a faucet, and withdrawn by as simple a movement. A bathing tub fifteen feet in diameter is at one end of the room, and water can be let into it and withdrawn in the same manner as with the basins; so that there is no excuse for a soldier not keeping his person neat and clean here.

The Mess Room is now also finished. It is four hundred and sixty feet long, and food can be prepared in it for five thousand men at one time, and also this number seated at once. It would seem as if everything is fitted up here with a view to making this a permanent military post.

Health and Morals of the Company.

The health of our company (Captain Brewster's) is pretty good, five men only being in the hospital.

The Christian Commission furnishes us with nice reading material in the form of religious papers. We have by this means access to nearly all the religious journals of the country. The Regiment has no Chaplain, but we have, under the auspices of the Christian Commission, organized a Christian Association of the 78th, and we hold prayer meetings every Sabbath, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.—The morals of our company is far in advance of any company in the Regiment. Little swearing is heard, and no card-playing at all, and most of the men take a lively interest in the meetings for prayer.

It takes from twelve to fifteen days for letters to reach us from home, tho' they should come through in five days at most.

Yours, &c., S.

BE CAREFUL.—An exchange states that there is more danger attending the blowing out of kerosene lamps from the top than many people suppose. Several instances are recorded in which lives have been lost, or severe and permanent bodily injury inflicted, by the explosion of lamps from this practice. The following explanation of the causes producing such explosions are well worth heeding:

1st. The oil in the lamp is generally low, leaving more room for gas.

2d. The gas is very inflammable, and will always explode when ignited.

3d. In blowing the blaze down, it is liable to ignite the gas.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE
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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

An "Occasional" Hour with Grant.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865.

The public man most talked about, and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably General Grant. He has been so retiring and so reticent that he has never yet made a speech a sentence in length, and has only shown himself in society when duty or stern custom required it. He does not seem to have any of the tastes for parades, or reviews, or uniforms, of many of our commanders, and among them some of the bravest and best. Thus, when his terms had been accepted, a private and straightforward talk with Lee, and after a hurried ratification of it before the assembled armies, he left the rest of the formula to his officers; and instead of going to Richmond, the great prize so long and so bravely fought for, he turned his horse towards City Point, took the boat for Washington, reported quietly to the President, and then passed to the cars on his way to see his family at Burlington, New Jersey, having heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder on the boat from Philadelphia to Camden. It is more than probable that it was his natural aversion to the demonstrations of great crowds, and his strong domestic habits, which saved him from the fate of our beloved President. I was among those who witnessed the solemn ceremony in the East Room of the Presidential Mansion, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Court, the foreign legations, the Cabinet, and other heads of departments, and the chiefs of the army and the navy then in Washington. I noted the entrance of General Grant. Even in the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unutterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard, there was an eagerness to see and to study the features of the great soldier who had conquered the most extended and tragic conspiracy in human annals. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were, to shrink from observation, and although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments lately so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and stiff in death, General Grant was not of the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When General Sherman entered into his unfortunate negotiation with Joe Johnston, the Lieutenant General himself carried the order countermanding it. Instead of making elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carpet bag and a full cigar case." Yesterday morning General Grant returned from Raleigh and laid the result of his conference before the President. As I had never had the honor of a formal introduction to or conversation with General Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his intimate friend. He was not in his room when we arrived, so we waited till he came in from the War Department. I confess, when, the door softly opened, and a gentleman about the size of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, first quietly looked in, and then as quietly entered, smoking the stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly introduced. Putting his hand into his side pocket he drew thence a paper of regalias, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guests. And this was the Lieutenant General of the irresistible army of the United States! This was the man whose achievements as well in capturing Richmond as in the closing scene with Lee are now discussed at every American fireside, and by all the military critics in the civilized world! But for the three stars on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stranger. Indeed, in citizen's dress, he would look more like a respectable Pennsylvania farmer than a thorough-bred military man. There is such an absence of the characteristics of the Martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the first soldier in the world. Gen. Grant reached his forty-third year on Friday, from which you may have an idea that he is very young-looking, as indeed he is. There was no care on his brows, no hesitation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his opinions. In this I was as much surprised as in the singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander, or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Scotch Irish Western Pennsylvanian. I could easily understand, however, in his looks, and in every word he spoke, that I was gazing upon and listening to the happiest man in America. He felt (none more so) the great loss sustained by mankind, but there was in his whole deportment a consciousness that the rebellion was crushed, that an honorable peace was at hand, and that our illustrious President had been succeeded by one eminently fitted to finish the good work. He paid the highest tribute to Gen. Sherman's patriotism, complimented him for his astonishing march from Savannah to Goldsboro, and incidentally stated that he had himself selected him for that undertaking on account of his rare capacities. He also spoke of the prompt manner in which the orders countermanding the negotiations with Joe Johnston had been executed by Gen. Sherman and his corps commanders. When he referred to the condition of the Southern people it was as one who talked of an unfortunate, a desolated race. Two armies had fought, advanced, and retreated, again and again, over the best portion of their soil, and had left despair, and misery, and almost starvation, before, behind, and around them. Although he carefully avoided the slightest reference to politics, or to the numerous suggestions in connection with what is called reconstruction or organization, and confined himself strictly to military topics, he more than once revealed that he would treat the masses of the South with kindness and humanity, especially in view of the fact that they had been forced to obey their own desperate leaders. In referring to the surrender of Gen. Lee, of whom, by the way, he spoke highly (as he did of Joe Johnston), he said that his army (Lee's) had been dreadfully reduced in the retreat. That rebel chief was touched by the liberal terms conceded to him by the Lieut. General Grant, and when he intimated to Grant that he trusted every effort would be made to conclude the arrangements, so that his soldiers might immediately be paroled and sent to their homes, he added that they were in a pitiable condition, not having had the most ordinary rations for two days. It was then that General Grant directed his commissaries to issue to the surrendered forces rations for nearly twenty-six thousand men. I mention this circumstance in refutation of a charge that Gen. Lee had demanded rations, when the fact is that Grant tendered them, as I have stated. Of one thing this interview impressed my friend and myself; the great plans which have excited so much admiration, and have been so unflinchingly adhered to, in the midst of ridicule, calumny, and disaster, until victory sealed and confirmed them, have been the plans of General Grant himself.

OCCASIONAL.

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, June 1st, Appointed a Day of Mourning and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public, of the 17th, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation—

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of senators and representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the national capital,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 1st day of June next, to be observed (wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected) as a day of humiliation and mourning. And I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

A covetous person is always in want.

The Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

Most Astounding Developments.

800 Conspirators in League.—The City to be laid in Ashes.—Particulars of the Diabolical Attempt.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The *Star* this evening says: The circumstances under which the plot to burn Philadelphia was discovered here, are about as follows:

On Friday evening last Sergeant A. P. McKinney, at Sixth street wharf, discovered two suspicious looking individuals lurking about in the dark, who upon seeing they were watched, made off. On Saturday evening, about the same hour, these two men again made their appearance at the wharf, when Sergeant McKinney informed his commanding officer of the fact, and was instructed to watch them closely.

The Sergeant, seeing two men in conversation, got close enough to them to hear one of them inquire of the other, "Do you think they will meet to night?" The reply was not heard, and the men again started off, but were followed by the Sergeant, who overtook them on a vacant lot on Four and a half street, when one of the men seeing they were followed, drew a pistol and fired at the Sergeant, the ball taking effect in his right breast, near the nipple. Fortunately, Sergeant McKinney had a package of letters in his pocket, through which the ball passed, and which deadened its force and prevented its making a serious wound.

The Sergeant, being alone, concluded to lie still, although not dangerously wounded, and the fellows, believing that they had killed him, immediately made off and escaped. The Sergeant, upon regaining his feet, discovered a letter upon the ground that the man who fired the pistol had pulled from his pocket with the weapon. Upon returning to his quarters the Sergeant discovered that the letter was of some importance, and it was accordingly sent to Col. Ingraham.

The letter revealed the fact that there was a deliberately planned scheme or plot to burn the city of Philadelphia, in which a large number of conspirators were to take part, and also containing a request urging certain parties, supposed to be the two men alluded to above, to be in Philadelphia on the 30th of April, as an attempt to destroy the city would be made on the 1st day of May, when the final blow would be struck and the torch not lowered until the city was in ashes and their pockets filled with treasure.

Col. Ingraham, after reading the letter, immediately dispatched officers to the railroad station, where it was ascertained that the two men answering the description of those who had assailed the sergeant had taken passage on the train which had left the depot only a few minutes before. Information of the discovery of the plot was then telegraphed to Gen. Cadwalader, at Philadelphia, and early on Sunday evening Captain Potts, chief of military detectives and patrols, attached to Col. Ingraham's office, was dispatched to Philadelphia with such details of the plot as had come to the knowledge of the authorities here, which go to show that there are some eight hundred conspirators banded together for the purpose of burning Philadelphia and other Northern cities. The affair is now undergoing a thorough investigation.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has just written a letter giving notice that the Department proposes to abandon the practice of communicating with persons detected in making fraudulent income returns. The law allows that discretion and it has been freely used. Now, the following distinct announcement is made:

In very aggravated cases I have refused to accept any terms and shall still do so; but in those not of that character, I propose to pursue the same course as heretofor a while, but only a little while longer. Unless otherwise advised I shall begin with the month of May ensuing to send offenders for offences hereafter committed generally to the courts, and to require collectors to prosecute cases arising in their districts, civilly and criminally, to the extent authorized by law.

The frauds brought to our knowledge are so numerous, and many of them so surprising that I know no better way to suppress the growing disposition to practice them than by the exposure by public trial and by imposition of the fines, penalties and forfeiture provided by law.

BOOTH'S BODY.—A correspondent under date of April 28th, writes upon this subject as follows:

"Yesterday the Secretary of War, without instructions of any kind, committed to Col. Lafayette C. Baker, of the secret service, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth. The secret service never fulfilled its volition more secretively. 'What have you done with the body?' said I to Baker. 'That is known,' he answered, 'to only man living beside myself. It is gone. I will not tell you where. The only man who knows is sworn to silence. Never till the great trumpeter comes shall the grave of Booth be discovered.'—And this is true. Last night, the 27th of April, a small row boat received the carcass of the murderer, and only two men were in it; they carried the body off into the darkness, and out of that darkness it will never return.

In the darkness, like his great crime, let it remain forever, impalpable, inevitable, nondescript, condemned to that worse than damnation, annihilation. The river bottom may ooze about it ladened with great shot and drowning manacles. The earth may have opened to give it that silence and forgiveness which man will never give its memory. The fishes may swim around it, or the daisies grow white above it; but we shall never know.—Mysterious, incomprehensible, unattainable, like the dim times through which we live and think upon as if we only dreamed them in perturbed fever, the assassin of a nation's head rests somewhere in the elements, and that is all; but if the indignant seas or the profaned turf shall ever vomit this corpse from their recesses, and it receives humane or Christian burial from some who do not recognize it, let the last words those decaying lips ever uttered be carved above them with a dagger, to tell the history of a young and once promising life—*useless! useless!*"

HENS AND EGGS.—The following statement was communicated to the Boston *Transcript*:

For several years past I have spent a few weeks of the latter of August on the Kenebec river, in Maine. The lady with whom I stopped is a highly accomplished and intelligent housewife. She supports a 'hennery,' and from her I derived my information in this matter. She told me that for many years she had been in the habit of administering to her hens, with their common food, at the rate of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper each alternate day to a dozen of her fowls. Last season when I was with her, each morning she bro't in twelve or fourteen eggs, having but sixteen hens in all. She again and again experimented in the matter, by omitting to feed with the Cayenne pepper for two or three days. The consequence invariably was, that her product of eggs fell off to five or six per day.—The same effect of using Cayenne pepper is produced in Winter as well as Summer.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—The following may be of service to those who would have a chicken for every egg they set:

Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or a lamp; hold the egg in one hand with the broad end upward close to the candle; place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately see the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster. The mark for a rooster is crosswise and a pullet lengthwise. Another way is to place your tongue on the large end of the egg, and you will find a strong heat if fresh and good, and the less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put up for hatching should never be put in a damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat.

READING AT NIGHT.—Reading should be avoided when it interferes with necessary repose, as it does when pursued at a late hour of night. It then has a pernicious influence upon the health first, then upon the spirits, then upon the mind itself. The knowledge gained in this way is for the most part but of little value, for it is gained at the expense of mental vigor, and sometimes even of life itself. The celebrated William Pinckney, the great Maryland orator, fell a sacrifice to late reading. To read when you ought to be in bed, especially to read when in bed, is to inflict a great evil on yourself without an equivalent. It is to injure your eyes, your brain, your nervous system, and your intellect.

☞Says Artemas Ward; "Yu ma differ as much as you pleze about the stile of a young lady's figger, but I tell you confidenshally and truely if she has forty thousand dollurs, or thereabouts, the figger is near rite as you can git it."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 10, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed on the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled the amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of *diminishing*, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possession,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength; and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon be synoymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss,—and serves them right.

THE MARTYRS OF ANDERSONVILLE.—The editor of the Ibury (Miss.) *Herald*, has furnished to the press a record of the deaths at Andersonville prison from the 1st of March, 1864, to the 10th of March, 1865. We make the following summary statement:

Died in General Hospital 8663, by small pox 64, in stockade 4151; total 12878. Six additional were hanged in stockade July 11, 1864. Highest number of deaths in a single day, on the 23d of August, 1864, was 127. In the month of August of 1864 the number of deaths was 2991.

These figures are dull and cold, but they represent more pain, more misery, more awful suffering than the most lively fancy can imagine.

TO MEXICO.—Some sensation has been aroused in this quarter by the information that a band of troops is to be organized to *emigrate* to Mexico. We are inclined to think this is an individual, marauding, fillibustering affair, and has not received the sanction of the Government. Uncle Sam will attend to Maximilian soon enough and we do not approve of individuals taking the matter in their own hands.

A REWARD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The time has eventually arrived, but too late we fear, in which the Government has adopted the policy of offering a reward for Jefferson Davis and his brother criminals. The sum—one hundred thousand dollars—is large to pay for the worthless head of such a scamp, but its exorbitancy renders the probability of a search and capture more certain. The Government authorities must know better than we the extent of the crimes committed by Jeff. Davis, or else they would not have offered such a high reward. The people of the North know, however, that the capture of the *useless* head of Jeff. would be exceedingly *valuable* in the end, and the reward, in our estimation, is not any too high. It is just such men as the traitor Davis—in fact, Davis is the very man—that the insulted people of the North desire to see stretching hemp, and thus making of them an example and a warning to all traitors. The high rewards offered lead us to think that it would be the most ignominious death that Davis and his fellows would receive at the hands of the Government.

As the proclamation reads, the reward will be tendered when Davis and the rest are taken "within the limits of the United States." We would not care to see this sentence struck out, and the words "*wherever* found" inserted. They should not be let escape the claims of justice even should they be harbored in France, England, or in the isles of the sea. No well-disposed, law-abiding, or Christian Government will harbor them, and they, indeed, must be the aiders of treason and crime who do foster them.

The President's Remains at their Resting Place.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3d.—The funeral train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Assemblages of people congregated at every point along the road from Chicago, funeral arches were erected and mourning emblems displayed.

The remains were deposited in the Capitol building, amidst the deepest solemnity. The bells were tolled and funeral guns fired. The Capitol building is draped in the most elaborate manner. There are thousands of persons here from the adjoining States, contributing to swell the proportions of the vast multitude assembled to honor the illustrious dead.

SPRINGFIELD, May 3d.—The remains of the President are very much changed since they left Washington.

The tears shed attest the depth of the grief which affects the hearts of those who were so well acquainted with this martyred citizen.

During the day upward of 5000 citizens visited the former residence of President Lincoln. To-morrow there will be a grand military and civil funeral procession to escort the remains to their last resting place.

The horse formerly owned by Abraham Lincoln will be one of the features of the programme.

Abraham Lincoln's Remains Interred.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—About noon the remains of President Lincoln were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse. The Funeral procession was under Major Gen. Hooker, marshal-in-chief, and Brigadier Gen. Cook and Oaks. The military and firemen appeared finely, and the guard of honor was the same as during the entire route. The procession, including the Governors of seven States, members of Congress, State and municipal authorities, delegations from adjoining States, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and citizens, including colored persons, arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetry at one o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains were deposited immediately on their arrival, was a platform on which singers and instrumental band performed appropriate music. On the right was the speaker's stand. The vault is at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful part of the ground, which contains forest trees of all kinds. It has a Doric gable resting on pillasters, the main wall being rustic in style. The vault is fifteen feet high and about the same in width, with semi-circular wings of brick projecting from the hill-side. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the vault is a foundation of brick work capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreens.

The Dead March in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited.

Thousands of persons assembled at the cemetery, before the arrival of the procession, and the scene was one of most intense solemnity. The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge; then followed the reading of appropriate portions of scripture, and prayer. After a hymn sung by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last Inaugural of President Lincoln. Another dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered a funeral address, which was in the highest degree solemn and patriotic, and portions of it were aplauded. Another dirge and a hymn followed, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gurley. The procession then reformed, and returned to the city.

Our mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Bereaved friends, with subdued and grief stricken hearts, have taken their adieu, and now turn their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scenes which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.

PREPARE to receive our brave boys.

Latest News Items.

Mysterious advertisements are afloat calling upon returned officers and soldiers and others, to *emigrate* to Mexico. An impression is being created that the object of the company is to fillibuster, and drive Maximilian to his home.

Surgeon General Barnes reports that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury. Mr. F. Seward's condition is most encouraging.

General Meridith has summoned all bands of armed men in Western Kentucky to surrender to the United States Government before the 20th of May.

All Sherman's army, except the 10th and 23d Corps and Kilpatrick's and Wilson's cavalry, are marching for Richmond, and from thence they will go to Washington.

The funeral train has returned to Washington from Springfield.

A Washington despatch says the country surrounding the National Capitol is dotted with soldiers' tents, giving it an appearance similar to that of 1861.

☞ Adjutant Robt. Davison, 49th P. V., has our thanks for a late copy of a paper called "the Sixth Corps," printed at Danville, Va. We also congratulate the Adjutant upon his worthy and distinguished promotion. James H. Decker, of the same regiment, will also accept our thanks for a copy of the same paper of earlier date.

☞ Leopold Bloom in his new store near the Broad Top depot has opened a large and assorted stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell, as he professes, at the cheapest rates in town. Step in, gentlemen, and be suited.

☞ Gov. Curtin went to Washington on the 5th for the purpose of arranging with the War Department the localities at which Pennsylvania troops are to be mustered out of the service and paid.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS!

A Rebel Doctor Attempts to Introduce Yellow Fever into the Northern Cities.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 6.—Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. Georges, of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce the yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia and other northern cities.

Blackburn visited Bermuda, ostensibly on a philanthropic mission in connection with the causes of yellow fever, and the evidence shows that he collected while there bedding and clothing taken from fever patients, which he purchased, and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties, with orders to forward them to New York.

One witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent whose mission was the destruction of the northern masses.

It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of Confederate States were cognizant of these facts.

There were ten trunks, three of which have been found, and the contents buried by the board of health.

Blackburn is well known in these Provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

$100,000 REWARD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Rewards for Other Conspirators.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable Wm. H. Seward Secretary of the State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, Wm. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada,

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of the said persons or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, State of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Geo. N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker.

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of Wm. C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of the said persons, with notice of the above reward, to be published.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of War.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ A despatch from New Orleans states that on the 20th, Mr. Mallory, secretary of the rebel Navy Department, surrendered himself to Captain Gibson, United States Navy, at Pensacola.

☞ A despatch says that the rebel General Chalmers had been murdered by persons unknown, but more reliable information says it was done by the rebel soldiers.

☞ General Ewell, who is charged with having burned Richmond, denies the accusation and says it was done by the mob. There were no troops to keep order, and the citizens would not form a constabulary force for the protection of the city, though requested to do so. The fire-hose was cut and the arsenal burned by the mob. The citizens say the mob were his own soldiers.

☞ A Washington correspondent says:—From this moment guerillas and pirates *will be hung*. I know of what I write. Such is the determination of the government. There is no expectation that after the news of the surrender of Johnston's forces that England and France will continue to afford harbor for pirate vessels. If they do our cruisers will be instructed to burn and destroy them *wherever they may be found*. If England desires a war rather than treat us fairly she will be accountable, but this government will not give her any cause for it.

☞ A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greensburg and Salisbury, says Jeff. Davis was on the same train, and was on his way to Charlottesville, but that learning the railroad was cut above and below there, he, with the other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensburg.

☞ Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of Saluda river, with headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and are scouting from there towards Augusta Ga, with instructions if they can hear of Jeff and his treasure, to follow them as long as there is a horse left. The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is clearing the mountains and bushwackers, guerillas and horse thieves, and they are making clean work.

☞ The *N. Y. World's* Raleigh special says: Wade Hampton was the only rebel officer who declined to be included in the surrender. He notified Johnston to that effect, and the latter promptly relieved him and appointed General Bolter, who promptly accepted, with all of Hampton's cavalry surrendered. Hampton, it is thought, joined Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, and went with them.

☞ From estimates made some days ago, it is calculated we have five hundred thousand men in the military service, and it is believed that within the month, one half this force can be disposed with and the men mustered out of service.

☞ A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of service in a week or two. It is contemplated to retain only about fifteen Majors and sixty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Colonels.

☞ It is estimated that one hundred millions will be required to pay off the soldiers soon to be mustered out of the service.

☞ Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff. Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult, and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Davis has one day's start on Stoneman. Davis is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted, and commanded by General Dibroll. He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckenridge and other rebel leaders, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice. It is hoped that Gen. Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis, as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to be laden with specie.

☞ It is officially contradicted that there are any of Jeff. Thompson's troops in southeast Missouri, and the rumors of an invasion of the State are without foundation.

☞ The Vicksburg *Herald* says that the headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi grants them permission to state that an indefinite armistice through the department, beginning at 9 o'clock, on the 28th ult., was agreed upon between General Dana, of the United States forces, and General Hodge, commanding the rebels in that section.

☞ The rebels in the lower counties of Maryland have become exceedingly defiant and dangerous, and besides are committing depredations upon the inhabitants of the counties, *and have been slaughtering numbers* of cattle belonging to the Government.

☞ The rebel ram Webb, commanded by Captain Reed, of the pirate Tacony notoriety, passed New Orleans, on the afternoon of the 24th ult. When midway she lowered the stars and stripes and hoisted the rebel flag. She was fired upon, and one 125 pound ball passed through her bow. Our gunboats started in pursuit, and when twenty-four miles below the city the ram was fired by her crew, and at 4.30 P. M. blew up. Her crew, consisting of sixty-four men, including eight officers, took to the woods on the left side of the river, the greater portion afterwards surrendering. Her deck and boilers were protected by cotton bales, and 217 bales were destroyed by the burning of the ram. Captain Reed, in coming down the Mississippi, had the telegraph attached to his vessel; in this way tearing down many miles.

☞ The following is Mosby's farewell address to his band of thieves and murderers, and is dated, Fauquier Co., April 21, 1865. *Soldiers:* I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished for a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After an association of more than two eventful years I part from you with a just pride in the fame of your achievements and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself; and now at this moment of bidding you a final adieu accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Farewell.

The People of Pennsylvania to the President of the United States.

SEND GREETING!!!

Resolutions of the Harrisburg Mass Meeting Presented.

GENERAL CAMERON'S ADDRESS.

Reply of President Johnson.

A committee of prominent gentlemen from different parts of this State, most of whom participated in a large meeting held in this city on Thursday evening, 27th ult., was appointed to present the preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted at that time to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. In accordance with the instructions of that meeting, nearly all the gentlemen appointed on the committee, accompanied by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, paid their respects to President Johnson, at his room in the Treasury building, at 12 o'clock, the hour named by the President for the interview.

Gen. Cameron introduced the members of the committee, individually to the President, after which, in the following language, he presented the preamble and resolutions which the committee was charged to convey to the Chief Magistrate:

Address of General Cameron.

MR PRESIDENT:—I have only one word to say; a large number of people, members of the Union and republican party, met at Harrisburg last Thursday, and appointed this committee to come and pay their respects to you. We have nothing to desire but the prosperity of your Administration, and have ample confidence in your ability—a confidence derived from your past history. Your first great act is to close up this war, and we take it for granted, you will act not only wisely, but justly. I also take it for granted that the men who brought on this war will meet the full reward of their guilt, while we believe the mere deluded instruments ought to be suffered to go along their wonted way and to do the best they can. We cannot doubt that the men who made the war—who have killed in battle thousands of our sons and brothers, and who have suffered other thousands to die from starvation in loathsome prisons—will be permitted to live in the country which they have disgraced and denounced; and we hope that you will find some way to take care of them and to save and reunite the country. There are none here who have come from any desire for place for themselves or their relations; they are substantial men from all parts of our great State, who have no interest so strong as to interpose with love of country. They hope and believe you will bring the country out of its present trouble; and, above all things, they feel assured that, by your hand, no arrangement for peace will be made that does not put an end to slavery forever.

The President's Reply.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen:—I can only reply in general terms; and, perhaps, as good a reply as I can make would be to refer or to repeat what I have already said to other delegations, who have come for the purpose of encouraging and inspiring me with confidence on entering upon the discharge of duties so responsible, so perilous. All that I could now say would be but a reiteration of sentiments already indicated. The words you have spoken are most fully and cordially accepted and responded to by me. I, too, think the time has arrived when the people of this nation should understand that treason is a crime. When we turn to the catalogue of crime, we find that most of those contained in it are understood; but the crime of treason has neither been generally understood nor generally appreciated, as I think it should be; and there has been an effort, since this rebellion commenced, to make the impression that it was a mere political struggle, or as I see it thrown out in some of the papers, a struggle for ascendancy of certain principles from the dawn of the Government to the present time, and now settled by the final triumph of the Federal arms. If this is to be a determined, settled idea and opinion, the Government is at an end, for no question can arise but they will make it a party issue; and then to whatever length they carry it, the party defeated will be only a party defeated, and no crime attaches thereto. But I say treason is a crime, the highest crime known to the law, and the people ought to understand it, and be taught to know that unless it be so considered there can be no Government. I do not say this to indicate a revengeful or improper spirit. It is simply the enunciation of deliberate consideration and temperate judgment.

There are men who ought to suffer the penalties of their treason; but there are also some who have been engaged in this rebellion who, while technically speaking, they are guilty of treason, yet who morally are not—thousands who have been drawn into it, involved by various influences, by conscription, by dread, by force of public opinion in the localities in which they lived—*these are not so responsible* as are those who led, deceived, and forced them. To the unconscious, deceived, conscripted—in short, to the great mass of the misled—I would say mercy, clemency, reconciliation, and the restoration of their Government. To those who have deceived—to the conscious, influential traitor, who attempted to destroy the life of a nation—I would say, or you be inflicted the severest penalties of your crime. [Applause.]

I fully understand how easy it is to get up an impression in regard to the exercise of mercy; and I know myself and my own heart, there is in it as great a disposition to mercy as can be manifested on the part of any other individual; *but mercy without justice is a crime.* In the exercise of mercy, there should be deliberate consideration and a profound understanding of the case; and I am not prepared to say but what it should often be transferred to a higher court, a court where mercy and justice can best be united.

In responding to the remarks of your chairman in reference to free government and the discharge of my duties, I can only say again, that my past public life must be taken as the guide to what my future will be. My course has been unmistakable and well defined. I know it is easy to cry out demagogue, but let that be as it may. If I have spent the toil of youth and the vigor of my life for the elevation of the great masses of the people, why it was a work of my choosing, and I will bear the loss; and if it is demagoguism to please the people, if it is demagoguism to strive for their welfare and amelioration, then I am a demagogue. I was always proud when my duties were so discharged that the people were pleased.

A great monopoly (and the remarks of your chairman bring me to it) existed—that of slavery, and upon it rested an aristocracy. It is the work of freemen to put down monopolies. You have seen the attempt made by the monopoly of slavery to put down the free Government; but the making of the attempt, thereby to control and destroy the Government, you have seen the Government put down the monopoly and destroy the institution. [Applause.] Institutions of any kind must be subordinate to the Government or the Government cannot stand. I do not care whether it be North or South. A Government based upon popular judgment must be paramount to all institutions that spring up under that Government, and if, when they attempt to control the Government, the Government don't put them down, they will put it down. Hence, the main portion of my efforts have been devoted to the opposition of them. Hence, I have ever opposed aristocracy—opposed it in any shape.

But there is a kind of suffrage that has always, that always will, command my respect and approbation—the aristocracy of talent, the aristocracy of virtue, the aristocracy of merit, or an aristocracy resting upon worth, the aristocracy of labor, resting upon honest industry, developing the industrial resources of the country, this commands my respect and admiration, my support in life.

In regard to my future course in connection with this rebellion, nothing that I can say would be worth listening to, if my past is not sufficient guarantee. I can only add that I have never knowingly deceived the people, and never have betrayed a friend, [applause,] and God willing, never will. [Applause.] Accept my profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and believe me when I say that your encouragement and countenance, your confidence, are a great aid and a great spur to the performance of my duties. Once more I thank you for this manifestation of your regard and respect.

Gen. Grant's House in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's tribute to the nation's benefactor, Lieutenant General Grant, consisting of a splendid and completely furnished mansion in Chestnut Street, near Twentieth, is thus described by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"The mansion is twenty-two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep, and four stories in height. The front is of sandstone and has a balcony under the first story windows. In the interior the arrangements combine elegance and convenience.

The parlor, about seventeen by forty-feet, is superbly furnished, the carpets being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, the curtains of the richest lace. The piano and all the articles of furniture in the rooms are in the highest style of mechanical art. Vases, of an antique pattern decorate the richly carved marble mantel, and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnificent copy of the bible.

"Passing on to the dining-room are exposed to view, on an extension table, a silver tea-set and a china dinner and tea-set, together with pearl-handled knives and silver forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and flower-stand combined. In the dining room is a very beautiful side-board.

"The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished.—In the third story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most complete manner, and when the family of the General takes possession of it, which they are expected to do to-day, they will find in the pantry some of the substantials of life, and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

"The interior cost of the mansion is about fifty thousand dollars."

☞ The Baltimore *Sun* of the 3d says: Yesterday a general delivery of all political prisoners, incarcerated in Fort McHenry, took place. General Morris was ordered by the Secretary of War (per order of President Johnson) to release forthwith all political prisoners held in fort McHenry, as also all prisoners of war, and those called guerillas, including Grafton Carlisle; the latter took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to go north to Philadelphia. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were released, and Colonel Wooley's office presented quite a busy scene yesterday, the clerks having to make out the proper papers and passes for all the parties, a number of whom are returning to their former homes in the South. Many of those released were under sentence of imprisonment during the continuance of the war, and their release at this time is a sure guarantee that all hostilities have virtually ceased.

☞ A large number of resignations of officers are now daily being received at the War and Navy Departments, which are being accepted as fast as received, the Government having decided to reduce the land and naval force as speedily as possible. In order to assist in reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, it has been decided to discharge all watchmen and detail enlisted men to guard the property of the department.

☞ The War Department has ordered the printing of six hundred thousand blank parchment discharges for soldiers.

☞ There is no organized rebel army now left of any strength. Jeff. Thompson surrendered his army on the 2d of May, and General Echols has surrendered in Southwestern Virginia. Eastern Tennessee is now clear, Basil Duke's band having fled into Arkansas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE sale of the first series of $800,000,000 of the 7-20 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions o this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the

Great Popular Loan of the People

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7 30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium; as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

my10,1865

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
Clock & Watch Maker,
At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
my10,1865-6m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between SWARTZ & McCABE is dissolved by mutual consent. All those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm or to G. W. Swartz will please make payment on or before the first day of June, 1865, or find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection. my10-3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Curfman, dec'd. Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Curfman, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.
JAMES CURFMAN,
SOLOMON CURFMAN,
May 10, 1865-6t.* Administrators.

More Goods!

OWING to the GREAT RUSH at

LLOYD & HENRY'S

For GOODS, Mr. Henry has gone east to lay in a heavy stock. my10-2w

LOOK OUT FOR LOW PRICES.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, *HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.*

His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,
Huntingdon, May 10, 1865. LEOPOLD BLOOM.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco,
Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

Gold Pens & Pencils,
The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 10, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—The May frost we had last week damaged or destroyed many vines and fruit trees.

—Burglars infest Lewistown, but as yet their attempts at robbery have proved unsuccessful.

—There was an adjourned meeting of Court held on Friday last for the granting of tavern licenses.

—The Good Templars having changed their time of meeting to Tuesday, the order will meet this evening.

—An ornamental shed graces the front of the new wholesale and retail grocery of Africa & Son.

—David Etnier has been appointed Postmaster at Mount Union. He was the one chosen out of several contestants.

—Improvement is the order of the day in the once slumbering borough, and the result of industry and enterprise is making itself manifest in every quarter.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed that photographers hereafter must attach revenue stamps upon cartes de visite.

—Ebensburg had a copious snow-storm last week. Our place also got a snap of old Winter the same week in the way of a heavy hoar frost on Tuesday morning.

—Measures have been enforced in neighboring towns requiring citizens to keep the street in front of their residences cleared, cleanly and in order. Our authorities should enforce the same duty, and thus improve the appearance of our thoroughfares.

—During the month of April 1,890 emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is an increase of 103 over the same period last year. The total number since the first of January, is 5,213, which is an increase of 200 over the same period last year.

—Prof. Coyle informs us that he has thirty-seven scholars in piano music. This may be taken as the number of pianos that adorn this town, of a population of about 2,500. We defy any town along the line of comparative population, to show as high a number.

—A certain class of citizens in Lorette borough, Cambria county, got up a grand demonstration of rejoicing over the event of the murder of President Lincoln. That is the only town that has held such a formal, systematic demonstration. Let its name be blotted from the page of geography, and her citizens receive the contempt of the insulted populace.

—It is suggested that the drapery with which our towns and cities are now clothed might be collected together and sold, and the proceeds divided among the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, the Subsistence Committee and Freedman's Association. This would be a very judicious and praise worthy manner in which to dispose of the drapery, and no objection should be raised against it.

The Advance of Improvement.

Apathy sometimes receives a good lesson from industry, as is evident in the signs of things in this place. No Spring was ever to our knowledge put to as profitable advantage in the building and improvement line as the present; dilapidated structures have been torn down or removed to give place to palatial residences, and beautiful and ornamental fences now adorn places where crooked and rotten post and railings were once to be seen; and we must commend the enterprise of certain of our merchants in making improvements in and about their places of business. The spirit of neatness, order and improvements, has pervaded to a general extent here, and the appearance of the town will show to a better advantage.

There is however, one great drawback to the more rapid and general advance of improvement, and that is the extreme scarcity of laboring hands—both mechanics and artisans. Money is no object to the builder if he can only secure the labor, and in consequence high prices are demanded and received by the laborer. A very favorable chance thus presents itself to distant workmen who are out of employment.

"Never let on," Girls!

When a young man solicits, through the advertising columns of a newspaper, correspondence with you, girls, it is pretty safe to conclude that he either seeks to quiz you, or is without the pale of good girl society, and hence is to be avoided. Do not, even in a mischievous spirit touch pitch, if you wish to avoid defilement.

Taken for Booth.

The following paragraph we clip from the Chambersburg *Repository*. Of the truthfulness of the statement we are ready to vouch, having dropped into the "barber shop," which, by the way, is on Railroad street, and heard the description given of the supposed Booth, and many speculations as to where he was and what he would do. Not desiring to create any unnecessary excitement we forbore saying anything in relation to it; but now time reveals the circumstance, and the story speaks for itself. We understand, so high was the excitement occasioned by the excited barber that men immediately went into the country to search for the supposed assassin, and obtain the high reward offered for his capture. To tell the truth, the manner in which the story was told by the barber at the time, would have caused the most incredulous to believe him, and we are not surprised to hear that men went in search of him:—

"Our townsman J. Allison Eyster, Esq., narrowly escaped arrest in Huntingdon last week on the suspicion that he was the veritable J. W. Booth, the murderer of the President. He had gone there on a visit to his brother-in-law, Hon. John Scott, and went into a barber shop to get shaved. He ordered the barber to shave off his moustache, which was done, and after the operation was performed Mr. Eyster walked out to the house of his relative. As soon as he left the shop, the barber declared that he was Booth; that he knew Booth well and had shaved him in the oil regions. Of course an intense excitement was aroused. The news spread through the town with lightning speed that Booth had been in the place. The hotels were all examined, but no such person had stopped at any of them, and suspicion was confirmed by the fact that the suspected individual must be secreted somewhere about the town. Mr. Eyster was not out of the house during the evening, and therefore ignorant of the excitement he had created; and it was not until the next morning when he appeared on the street with Mr. Scott, that the blunder was discovered. Now that Booth has been captured and killed, we presume that Mr. Eyster will feel safe in venturing from home again."

Good Templars.

At the last meeting of Standing Stone Lodge, No. 85, I. O. of G. T., the following officers were installed to serve for the present term:

W. C. T.—J. Randolph Simpson.
W. V. T.—Miss Jennie Brown.
W. S.—G. Barton Armitage.
W. A. S.—Miss Ed. Benedict.
W. F. S.—Miss Jemima Whittaker.
W. T.—John Glazier.
W. I. G.—Miss Nannie Miller.
W. O. G.—James E. Greene.
W. M.—Alexander Denny.
W. D. M.—Miss Clara Hildebrand.
W. C.—Benson M. Greene.
W. R. H. S.—Miss Nettie Black.
W. L. H. S.—James A. Stewart.
P. W. C. T.—John M. Bailey.

An election was held for Representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, resulting in the choice of Danl. W. Womelsdorf as Regular Representative, and Hugh Lindsay as Proxy.

L. D. G. W. C. T., for one year, John M. Bailey.

The lodge has changed its regular night of meeting from Saturday to Tuesday. It is in a prosperous condition, numbering forty-three members, and a fair prospect of the number increasing.

—We would be pleased to hear and record the progress of the other organizations of this order throughout the county.

Ceased Shipment.

The Broad Top coal operators have ceased shipping the product over the railroad in consequence of the high demands of freight carriage. This is a serious occurrence, and we know not how long it will continue, as the operators are determined not to ship until the price of freight is reduced.

The present charges for transportation of coal on the H. & B. T. R. R. is as follows: In H. & B. T. Cars, 2000 lbs, $1,10; in B cars for Reading and points beyond, 93 cents; in ditto for points in Lebanon Valley R. R. $1; in Penna. and other cars for way trade, $1 Three cents per ton, additional, is charged on coal from the three lower Switch Backs, and five cents per ton on the two upper Switch Backs, and from the new road on Six Mile Run. The U. S. tax of two and a half per cent is added to all freight bills. These charges connected with those on the Pennsylvania Central has produced the suspension of shipment.

A Commendable Purchase.

Prof. H. Coyle last week purchased one of the celebrated Pianos, manufactured by Steck & Co., New York, for his own and the use of his vast number of scholars, but when the instrument reached here, and before it was unboxed, one of our Reverend and most respectable citizens, depending upon the judgment of the Professor in making good selections of musical instruments, bought the same and had it removed to his house. The instrument is an excellent one, and the music it discourses will *speak* for itself.

Prof. Coyle has been a resident of this place for six years or more, during which time he has been highly successful in his profession but never more so than now, as thirty-seven pupils from town alone will clearly indicate. All desiring good instruments will do well to call upon the Professor and receive his opinion before purchasing. He is Steck & Co's special agent for this county.

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

WALL PAPER RECEIVED.

The latest and most fashionable styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store. The stock is extensive, but those who come first will be the sooner suited—having the first chance.

Castilian Garden.

Col. E. C. Summers has again opened his summer resort under the most favorable auspices. There are many additions to the beauty of the Garden, and it is well adapted to the gratification of any pleasurable desire. One of the new features is a series of Stereoscopic Views of all the important battles in the War for the Union; also, scenes on the White mountains, Niagara Falls, and other beautiful views, of art and of nature, to the number of 200. These are well worth seeing. The Garden is lit up with gas, and plenty of light is thereby afforded to see the Stereoscopic Views after night. Refreshments of every kind are served up to visitors. Go and see the improvements and partake of the luxuries the beautiful garden presents.

An Item for Boys.

The following item is one of peculiar bearing and interest to the boys in our midst, and it would be well for their welfare if they would heed it:

"A pretentious boy's character is soon revealed by his boisterous speech, empty-headed whistling, noisy footsteps, and noisy conduct in general wherever and whenever he moves for the purpose of discharging the service required of him. Such a boy, when known, finds it difficult to get a place, and still more difficult to keep it after he gets it, so disagreeable does he make himself to all whom he is brought in contact with. Boys should, therefore, remember this, to wit: that much of the capital which secures success in business, consists of good breeding, affable pleasant manners, unostentations and orderly deportment."

Accident.

Mrs. Peightal, of Woodcock valley, while in Henry's store on Saturday last, engaged in looking at goods, came in contact with the movable hatchway, and immediately descended to the lower floor. In the passage down she had her right arm dislocated and her left hand injured. She was carried to Dean's hotel where medical attendance was ordered, and so far recovered as to leave for her home the same day.

We understand that the hatchway alluded to is a dangerous one, but we believe since this occurrence proper steps will be taken by the firm to prevent future mishaps.

Lines on the death of John Fletcher.

'Tis difficult to find the words to pen,
Or yet describe the horrors of that rebel den,
Where many thousands of our soldiers brave,
Were starved to death, or found a common grave.

Brave Fletcher, one amongst the victims there,
Whose hardihood bore up nor did despair;
Diseased, emaciated, was his frame,
A living skeleton was then exchanged.

Imagine how for home his heart would beat,
To think how soon his loved ones he would meet,
To enjoy again his happy home in peace,
Assured that war and carnage soon would cease.

But yet that brightening hope too soon was crushed,
The lamp of life was gone—that voice was hushed.
Too much! too much! the vital spark was gone,
And Fletcher never saw again his happy home.

'Tis hard in this to say "Thy will be done."
Ah, cruel monsters, why thus left alone
To perpetrate such horrid crimes as this;
But God has said, alone, vengeance is his.

The soldier's grave now holds his precious dust—
His spirit has gone home to God, we trust,
And honor crowns the memory of the brave,
Who ever scorned to fill a coward's grave.

Alexandria, May 3d, 1865. J. L. A.

A Handsome Present.

Mr. Benson M. Greene was the recipient of a handsome photograph album as a birthday present by the members of the Amateur Glee Club of this place, on Monday evening a week last, the eve of his birthday. Mr. G. is the accomplished and distinguished leader of the Club, and the present was a proper and valuable token of their appreciation of his musical talents as well as of his services in their behalf.

New Coin.

The United States Mint has commenced the coinage of the recently authorized three cent piece. It is about the size of an English sixpence, the color of lead, and much of that dull appearance. It is a mixture of nickel and copper, and we should think will soon tarnish. It is, however, a great improvement on the three cent paper note.

—Geo. W Swartz, has dissolved partnership with Col. McCabe in the Jewelry business and is prepared to supply the public with fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at reasonable rates. Call at the late firm's old stand, near Dr. Luden's, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Ice Cream Saloon.

Our neighbor Eclaris Thomas, has fitted up his Ice Cream saloon and is prepared to serve the luxury during day and evening to the public. Give him a call, and cool your parched tongue with a saucer of the delicacy.

Simon Cohn

At Coffee Run, has just returned from the city with a handsome stock of new goods, consisting in part of Ladies' fashionable dress goods, and every other article usually to be found in a country store.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Wm. Colon's old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Feb. 20, '65-3m.

Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords.

A handsome assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Gilt Oil Window Shades.

A fine assortment just received at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 2d of May, 1865, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. HOWELL MERRIMAN and Miss EMMA CRANE, of Huntingdon co.

DIED,

In General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, April 7th, 1865, of palpitation of the heart, GEORGE RUPERT, resident of Henderson township, aged about 38 years.

The deceased was a good and quiet citizen, and when the call came for three years men he felt that his country needed his help, and he enlisted; but before his time expired his health failed and he received an honorable discharge. He returned home, where he remained until the fall of '64, when he was drafted, but being unfit for duty was exempted. Alas! the next draft took him and he was obliged like many others to leave home and friends, to assist his bleeding country in her trying hour of need.—He died—far from friends or kindred, with no one to comfort him in his sorrows. He died leaning and trusting on the strong arm of God his Redeemer. Weep not, friends, for your loss is his eternal gain. Remember that He that hath deprived you of your dearest friend will also provide for you, and that he has taken but his own: "for the Lord gave and the Lord hath power to take away."—Trust in him who has said, "I will be as a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless," and prepare to meet your dearest George in a world where sin and sickness, pain and death, are felt and feared no more.

He leaves a wife and five children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. M. A. G.

On Sunday morning, 30th of April, 1865, at the residence of his father, William McNite, Esq., in Shirleysburg, of consumption, after an illness of about four months, THOMAS IRVIN MCNITE, in the 35th year of his age.

1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One fifty cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any druggist's. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	May, 10.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@8,50
Common and Superfine	$7,25@7,75
Rye Flour	$5,75
Corn Meal	₩ bl $5,75
Extra White Wheat	$2,20@2,30
Fair and Prime Red	$2,10@2,20
Rye	$1,25
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,23
Oats	83
Barley	₩ bu $1,00
Cloverseed, ₩64 lbs	$17,50
Timothy	$4,50
Flaxseed	$2,65
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₩bbl	$10,50
Extra do ₩cwt	5,50
White Wheat	1,20
Red Wheat	1,75
Rye	1,40
Corn	1,30
Oats	70
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	2,25
Butter	30
Eggs	15
Lard	30
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
Executors.

April 5, '65. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

JAMES OLIVER,
Executor.

April 5, '65. 6t.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Will be offered at sale at public outcry on the premises in the township of WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon county,

On Wednesday, the 10th of May next,

The following described Tract of Land, late the property of Samuel Beck, dec'd., to wit:

One hundred acres of good limestone land, adjoining lands of David Beck, John Beck's heirs and others, seventy acres thereof being cleared and under fence, the balance being timber land; a growing orchard and several never failing springs being on said land, affording fine building sites.

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.

TERMS.—One-third in hand upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
ap19,1865. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of James Clarke, dec'd.

The undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale on the premises, in the borough of Birmingham,

On Friday, May 19, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., a LOT OF GROUND in said borough, fronting one hundred feet on Market street, and extending back along Tyrone street one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, and bounded on the north by lot of John Owens, Esq., having thereon erected a two story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story frame house attached, comprising ten comfortable rooms, two basement kitchens and three cellars, store room, and also two ware rooms, together with wood, wash, smoke and ice houses, and small bank barn, with carriage room and granary; also, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines and shrubbery.

ALSO,

On Wednesday, May 17, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the premises, in the borough of Cassville, a lot of ground fronting about forty feet on the west side of Main street, and extending back in depth one hundred and sixty five feet to a back street, bounded on the north and south by lots of A. W. Evans; having thereon a two story frame dwelling house, back kitchen and brick shop.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchasers.

JOHN R. THOMPSON,
may3. Adm'r of Jas. Clarke, dec'd.

LLOYD & HENRY

JUST RECEIVING

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

Ever brought to this county,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ap26-3w

THE REBELLION AND HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.

GEORGE SHAEFFER,

Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children

The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.

☞ New work and repairing done to order.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF OIL COMPANY.

In pursuance of the 3d section of the Act of 18th of January 1863, the undersigned hereby give notice to the other shareholders in the Porter Island Oil lands, situated in the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, that a meeting of the said shareholders will be held in the borough of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 18th of May 1865, for the purpose of organising an Oil company under the provision of said act, and to appoint a suitable person to superintend the business of the company in developing their lands.

W. H. WOODS,
P. M. BARR,
JOHN BARR,
D. W. WOODS.

Hunt. April 26, '65-*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Thomas Ewing, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of West township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN FOSTER,
may3-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Mahlon Spanogle, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. B. ADDLEMAN,
ap19,1865-6t* Administrator.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.



COACH SHOP,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Best, where he is prepared to do all kind of

LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1865-3m*

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg; and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
April19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The oldest Company in the U. S.

ASSETS, $1,715,000.

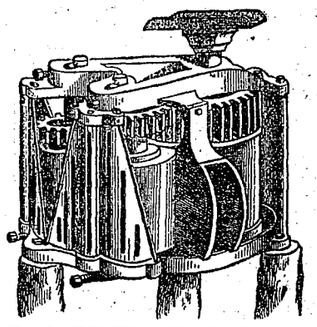
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 22, 65-3m. Huntingdon.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the ℔ or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ap12, 1865-3m

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 12, '65.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Nov. 23, '64.

FISHERS' COLUMN.





THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

HASHEESH CANDY.

The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.

TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

It is a remedy that ought to be in every house on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed. Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.

We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if persevered in, other remedies seldom being required:

It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.

☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 16 cents.

Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Office, 36 Beekman street, New York.

For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.

ap19-7t*

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store,
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a *thousand other things*—but the *right one* if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to ensure a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," or, "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I would not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to fill.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,

GEORGE L. BROWNING,

No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-3m.

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,

Stock Broker,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, Etc.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Office—511 Market street, Philad'a.

sp19-2m*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

March 3, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

mh29.1865-2m*

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of QUARY, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags—delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

PIERNOL, RICHARDS & CO.
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

February 14, 1865-4mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergyman's and Public Speakers' Sore Throat; diseases of the 'Air Passages,' (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success, Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb2-6m

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, STRAW & LADIES' & BONNET MATERIALS, FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

March 8, '65.-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON

HARRISBURG.

The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best known, is located in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brady's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.

He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at *any other in the city.*

No liquor sold on the premises—every one to his own business.

March 15, 1866.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Car'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religio.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Neffien.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gualladet's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER, Huntingdon, Pa.
feb8, 1865*

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS OF SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

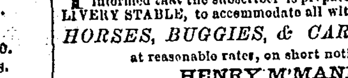
March 8, '65-1y.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

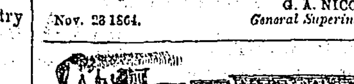
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

Nov. 23 1864.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					*EASTWARD*		
MAIL.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	FAST MAIL.	HARR'G. ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	......	N. Hamilton,	9 51	......	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 08	......	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	......	12 20	......	Mapleton,	......	......	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	......	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	......	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	......	1 20	......	Barree,	......	......	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	......	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	......	1 54	......	Birmingham,	......	......	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	......	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	......	Tipton,	8 06	......	12 58
7 14	......	2 28	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	......	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
ACCOM. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.		ACCOM. P. M.	MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons,



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon.

Feb. 1, '65-tf.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE

WITH

CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 16, 1864-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

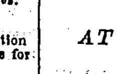
U. S.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

COUGH NO MORE. TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulents and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

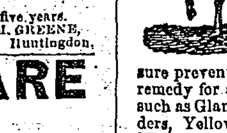
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

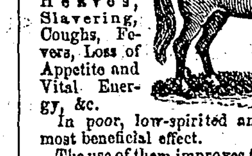
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



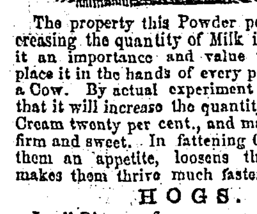
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

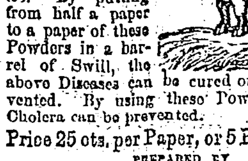
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 60 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes, Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Carnet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be

A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.
A full digest of the United States License regulations.
Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.
Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.
Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.
Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.
Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.
Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.
Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.
Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.
Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. *TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN*

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865. WM. WILLIAMS.

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

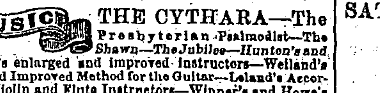
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, *containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859.* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! *Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap*—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER— ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

TRACING MUSLIN; DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.— A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
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